

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance;—one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS

Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY ANTHEM.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea;
The People have triumphed—the People are free!

Sing, for the chains of the tyrant are broken—

Bank bullies, bank ministers, like madmen may rave—
How vain are their vaunting! the People have spoken!

And scorpions and tyrants are sunk in the wave!

Sound the loud timbrel, &c.

Praise sing to liberty!—praise to the Lord!

Our cause it hath conquered, without purse or sword;

Our weapon is the franchise—not fraud or base treason—

Let Fed'r'l's resort to their "coons skins" and lies—

Their "cabins" and "cider"—insulting to reason—

The people condemn it—the people despise.

Praise sing to Liberty, &c.

Sound the glad tidings! exultingly sing!

The People have triumphed—the People will reign!

Freemen! the wond'rous story be telling,

How faction and falsehood have sought your defeat—

How despots—doomed spirits—in dark deeds excelling—

Would fain have enslaved you, by fraud and deceit.

Show the glad tidings, &c.

Sound the loud timbrel, o'er land and o'er sea;

The People have triumphed—the People are free;

Tell how the tories you will have derided—

The franchises of Freemen, how basely abused—

How Pennington's "broad seals," with false oaths pro-

vided,

Your power have discarded—your rights have refused,

Show the glad tidings, &c.

COMMENTARIES.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"Unchanged" Democrats.

Mr. EORTON.—Some persons there are in the world, who have, in times past, acted with the Democratic party, who are now zealous supporters of the whig alias, federal party, but yet, they say they have not changed. I have supposed this pretension to be without foundation, but recently I have come across a conversation which took place on the sixth day of August A. D. 1831, (the day the Whigs met in Convention, at Augusta, to nominate a candidate for Governor,) and which was written down at the time, between two persons, one of whom now calls himself an unchanged Democrat, which seems rather to favor the idea that there has been no change. The conversation was, as follows:

Unchanged Democrat. "Some think that Mr. Sprague will be nominated to day, but I do not believe he will, I believe Mr. King will be nominated."

Farmer. "I have understood that Mr. Sprague will probably be nominated if the whigs think they have strength enough of their own to elect him, but if they think they shall want a little *Smith* help, they will nominate Mr. King. But I believe no honest democrat will vote for him."

U. D. "Why not?"

F. "Because he has changed his political principles. He is now a firm supporter of the United States Bank."

U. D. "It is a mistake, he is not a supporter of the present, but of a new Bank. Mr. King has not changed so much within two years as Gen. Jackson has. Jackson said in 1832, that the money was safe in the vaults of the Bank, and no person ever knew the Bank was corrupt till Jackson found it out after his re-election. It is said by some that the question is, Bank or no Bank, but there is no such thing. What can Government do without a Bank. There was no United States Bank from 1811 to 1816, and in that time the Government lost five millions of Dollars. I believe the only way to prevent a recharter of the present, is to propose a new Bank, and let it come into operation before the old charter expires. Gen. Jackson's veto message was well sustained every where, in Boston as well as in other places; but his last act of removing the deposits will be a means of breaking up the Jackson party."

F. "I know there has been a change in many places against the Administration since this act, but I believe, when the people are enlightened upon this subject, they will be satisfied the President has pursued a proper course."

U. D. "Well you will see. His whole dependence for election and reelection was from the Southern and Western States, but now they are all coming in against him. (Softly) Now don't mention what I have said, for if the party get hold of it, they will blow me sky high."

This is the conversation alluded to, but we pursue a little farther. In 1837 this same person was a candidate for Representative. He was accused by some of being a Bank man, and of holding principles different from those whom he would represent. This he utterly denied to his Democratic friends—said he was not a Bank man—he was with the democratic party in every leading measure. He was elected, not however, without the unanimous support of the whig party. The leaders of that party then came out and said that they knew for whom they were voting—they knew the political sentiments of this Representative—he was just the man they wanted; so that, notwithstanding all the pretensions of these *unchanged* Democrats to Democracy, they were with the whig party in sentiment in 1831 and 1837, and although in 1838 they may have voted for the whig candidates for Governor &c., &c., they have not changed their political sentiments. And although in 1838 they may have voted for Martin Van Buren in opposition to Wm. H. Harrison, and in 1840 they may vote for Harrison, in opposition to Van Buren, they have not changed. They not only assert, that they have not changed, but that Van Buren and the whole Democratic party have changed and left them. But let us inquire into facts—in almost every succeeding year since 1830, some few, who had formerly acted with the democratic party, have come out in opposition to that party, united with the whig or federal party and declared that they had not changed, but the democratic party had changed. Is it true that the democratic party has changed six or eight?"

Oxford Democrat

Volume 8.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 8, 1840.

Number 4.

for ten times within eight or ten years? Will Martin Van Buren acknowledge that he has changed within that time? Did he not publicly avow his political sentiments before his election, and does he not now avow the same sentiments? And is it not a motto of the whig party, that "he follows in the steps of his illustrious predecessor?" Will W. H. Harrison acknowledge that within eight or ten years he has changed—that a few years ago he was a Federalist but recently he has become a Democrat? His supporters say that his public acts are before the people, and his political sentiments have undergone no change. Will any man who has belonged to the whig party ever since 1830 and who now belongs to it, acknowledge that, within that time he has changed? Will any man who was a Federalist or the Hartford Convention stamp, and who has always remained so, acknowledge that he has changed? No man.

But these *unchanged* Democrats say, "perhaps both of us have yielded a little," but we have not changed. These men belonged to the Democratic party as long as they could have a large share of the *loaves and fishes*, but when they had exposed their principles so as to lose the confidence of the democratic party and all expectation of office under them, and when they supposed the Government, both State and National, was about to change into the hands of the whig party; then they were ready to go over to them, expecting to share the spoils with them also.

And now we come to the conclusion, that, if they have not changed, they must acknowledge they were hypocrites and deceivers while they acted with the democratic party.

A FRIEND TO SINCERITY.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The present is, in every sense, a grand era in the history of our country. Never were such efforts put forth by the opposition, in view of the results near at hand, pending on either the maintenance of correct, just, and wise, and, we believe, pure principles, or the domination of the opposite. To be informed of the secret workings of those who are extending the dire influence of *panic*, *incorrect* information, and the ever-to-be depreciated principles of pure, unadulterated *Federalism*, as it ever was and ever will be, however *peculiar* the name it may assume, the friends of Democracy have only to cast about them, and observe the unmanly, the vile, and the odious measures in opposition to vilify every upright Democrat—to garb their every sentiment of patriotism—to bring into contempt and derision, their every act; in fine, to make void every thing emanating from the present Administration and its supporters, by the basest falsehoods and most artful deception. No sacrifice is too mean for them to take up, in order to carry out their unallowable purposes. The cry goes forth from them: "We stoop to conquer?" And what do they not stoop to, in order to the accomplishment of their designs? Why, they make strong, direct, and flattering appeals to the *passions* of the people, and not to their *understandings*. They hold up, with audacity, the ten thousand lies, fabricated by those who hold many honors from State and National franchises. They easily charge home upon the Executive extravagant expenditures, which they themselves favored, and saddled upon the Administration. They send from one end of the Union to the other, those notorious humbugs which have tended, and ever will, to dupe the unsuspecting, and stagger the wavering. They assume names and characters periodically, as best suit their wants; and to cap the climax, hold up a person for whom they demand the suffrages of a free people, without declaring, or allowing him to declare, his present views on subjects which are vitally concerned with the best interests of that people, whose servant he professes to be, on terms of *his own choice*!

Frances! will you be deceived? Already the opposition are at work where you least think of it. They are fain to throw around you false appearances, from the influences of which you may not awake till the die is cast, and—your Governor is lost! On the Presidential question, you meet them manfully, where you can find them. But they avoid you on the question the chief magistrate of our State. They keep you quiet, only to mislead. The day is nigh—is it at hand—when a call unprecedented will wake every corner and divide the hills and dales of *DEMOCRATIC MAINE*. *FREEBIES!* will you not respond to the call in due season? Will you not stay the tide of *Federalism* on the 4th of SEPTEMBER? Will you not show to the "Whigs,"—"Harrison Democrats,"—"Log Cabin,"—"one and all, your strength—your *whole* strength! Be not deceived! The affected stillness on this point, is only to keep you quiet and from the ballot box. Sound the tocsin of alarm, ye *Democrats*, firm-hearted and true! Call out every man to his duty, and honor yourselves and the measures you support!

Respectability.

Mr. EORTON.—It is a fact, beyond contradiction, that a certain aristocratic Democrat is striving to reconcile the people to the sham nomination, by saying that the coalition candidate "is the most respectable." For what, we would ask, is he so respectable? We would put the question to this great Democrat, whose influence is not questioned. For what is this gentleman respectable? Is it because he belongs to the noble profession of the law? To be sure, he is none the less respectable for this. But does he resemble Patrick Henry, who was not afraid to mix with the multitude, and even eat with stage drivers? Is he respectable for having received, so many times in succession, the votes of the people as their Representative? And, finally, is he respectable for being found out on an electioneering tour on Sunday night at twelve of the clock? It would be unbecoming a common Democrat to say yes, to these interrogatories. We would therefore let the gentleman enjoy his own answers.

Very respectfully yours,

Consistency.

Mr. EORTON.—I perceive there is a handbill in circulation put forth for the express purpose of supporting, what the getters up of that handbill must have thought it to be—a sinking cause. That handbill never would have been published—never would have seen light had not the friends of Mr. Littlefield suspected they were in the condition of a "drowning man." "Sink or swim, die or live, survive or perish"—the sentiment expressed by a great man on a momentous and memorable occasion, is the sentiment which finds indeed, ought we to be called if we had run mad after office, and had never gained one but by appointment. Yes, and more especially if we could not eat at the table where stage drivers eat, and could not stoop to converse or set with a poor man only just previous to expecting his vote.—This would be aristocracy with a vengeance. We profess opposition to this kind of aristocracy and we mean to make our practice and profession correspond, like *Democrats*, and not like faithless pretenders.

Democrats, we do not appeal to your sympathies; but we would appeal to your sense of justice.

We ask you to support the Honorable

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

because he has served you faithfully—because he is a Democrat from principle—and because he has not been all over the County to enlist all the disappointed and vagrant office seekers in his favor—and finally because in supporting him, we support the long established ways of the Democratic party. Feeling a safe reliance on the intelligence of Democratic Oxford, we now await peacefully the decision of the people.—And we also trust that if "old Democrats" (not old *Tories*) write for the public eye hereafter, they will not write for the purpose of deceiving the people or of leading them astray; but for the honorable purpose of maintaining popular sentiment and ancient usage.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Norway, September 1, 1840.

Two Parties in the Field.

It is now known to the people of Oxford Congressional District, that there are two Candidates in the field to represent them in Congress. This event has been brought about by the unscrupulous, and unheard of, course of electioneering practised by the friends of Prince and Littlefield. In the western part of the District, a few political speculators conceived the idea, that Prince might command a few votes in his section, in case an election were held in that part of the eastern section. Prince is the man, was the cry from all quarters. Even the large fleshy man from an adjoining County, came into the eastern section, and favored the idea of making this Prince a cat's-paw to dig out Treasury acorns. It is suspected that this Cumberland gentleman attended meeting in that part of the District, for he was discovered on his way home very late Sunday night; consequently, his business in that quarter must have been of an *important and sacred* character. However this may have been, the fact is certain, that by dint of clamoring and management, Prince obtained a few votes, and they were cast for him at the Convention. This is beyond dispute. Now we ask in truth and candor, what was the object of Prince and his coadjutors in getting delegates? Did he expect to be nominated? No! He could not have been such a day dreamer—such a visionary. Did he expect that those delegates would continue to vote for him after the first ballot, like "good men and true"? No! For if he had, they would have better known their duty, and better sustained their *pretended* favorite. Did he know that these delegates would give their votes for either of the other candidates after the first ballot?—Just so we conceived it; and because the friends of Mr. Littlefield have *wronged* a reward of merit from a Convention, they are determined to wring a corroboration of it from the people. We predict that certain aristocratic, disappointed office seekers will find it more difficult to *wring* an election out of the people than they did to *wring* a nomination out of a Convention. We shall see.

He goes on, "He, who obtains an elective office against the unbiased wishes of his constituency, is guilty of a fraud upon the freedom of elections, and reaches his official station by trampling upon the ruins of the only safe barrier between liberty and slavery." This sentiment is true, and worthy a better connexion. If the world is coming to an end in 1843, and the doctrines of Mormonism, are not new things in religion. I would suggest to this "Old Democrat" the propriety of throwing off the scales from his mind, which a misguided zeal has created, and giving a more candid and impartial examination to this subject.

He continues: "Those who would reckless-

ly sacrifice the principles, peace, and strength of the party for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement should be marked as disorganizers and aristocrats." We would ask who has "recklessly sacrificed" the peace and strength of the party? We say such men as are not willing to abide by the common usage—such men as have gonded a few friends to desperation in their own support—and rode night and day to make bargains and cheat constituents. Such men as these we mark as reckless "for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement." Look around you fellow citizens, and you will behold what you never saw before—men flying from one part of the County to the other! At one time you behold a disappointed Sheriff with his care worn visage on his widow's way to Bridgton—a little farther on and you behold the disappointed Doctor with eye brow knit on the same journey of consolation, and a little farther on you behold the would-be Rep. to Congress of the East, making rapid strides towards the borders of Cumberland. Then behold from another quarter the "Cock of the Conventional walk," as he is aptly called, with sharp features made sharper by desperation—distributing his handbills to all around when he can afford to adopt the Federal posture and "stoop to conquer." Would you not call these things reckless, and call things by their right names, too. "Old Democrat," if you are not too old or too young to feel, you ought to feel ashamed to call opposition to such maneuvering as this, "reckless."—Even Federalism is put to the blush and made to hide her brazen face. "Aristocrats" we are called for opposing this irregular and unfair nomination; but we'll wear the name and make it honorable compared with that of our opponents. "Aristocrats," forsooth, when we have heard some of the *strongest* of those pretended Democrats speak contemptuously of the present State Government and its administration. Aristocrats,

during three and three and a half Congresses—equal to six and a half years. But because some greedy office-seeker who never could be elected by the people of his own town to be a Representative of the State Legislature, or elevated to some high station by the popular voice—a man who lives out of the County and may, (and probably will) be out of the District after this winter—because such a man wishes for this office the people of Oxford County must be bullied and cheated out of their favorite present incumbent. Although he has held the office but about two years, and can hold it about six months longer.

People of Oxford County! we in candor appeal to you to set this matter right! Do you not all feel as if a change was unnecessary, unexampled in the history of the District? Do you not all feel your pride wounded when a treasonable design is formed by a citizen of your County, with another out of the County, and one too, who has no sympathy or fellow feeling for you; and at the same time displace one who has ever served you faithfully, without pride or contention—without dishonesty or dissimulation? You say, perhaps regular nominations are binding on you, and you must follow them. So will every honest Democrat say. But this nomination is not binding because it was irregular and unfair. It is our duty, therefore, *not* to support it, and we ought to glory in the deed—glory, because there is energy, decision, courage and honor enough in the county of Oxford to prevent the consumption of so foul a plot against one of her respected and faithful sons.

FELLOW CITIZENS! let the name of VIRGIL D. PARRIS be found on your ballot! and by so doing, rebuke the dishonest efforts of pride and ambition. Stand by regular nominations if fairly made, if unfairly, reject them as encroachments on the liberties of the people, and fraud upon your natural and political rights.

HONESTUS.

An honest appeal to the people of Oxford.

Our lamented Cilley—one of the noblest sons of Maine—and one, too, who possessed all the kindly feelings of the human heart, in an eminent degree—one who was at all times, and on all occasions, honest, upright and just—and one, too, who loved his country like a true patriot, and served his State with the integrity of a martyr—once opposed what was called a regular nomination. It was the time when Governor Dunlap was first nominated to succeed Governor Smith. Governor Smith had then held the Gubernatorial office but two years, yet it was customary for that officer to receive three elections; and of course to remain in office three years.—But Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris; on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. Here the great argument which Cilley made use of to warrant his determination to oppose the nomination was founded on the fact that Smith had not held the office the usual term of time; i.e. as long as had been the usage of the Democratic party; viz: three years. Cilley was not the only man

POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.

THE PRICELESS GEM.

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

There is a gem above all worth—
Whose value none may tell—
So beautiful its glow on earth,
So potent is its spell.

It shines in heaven, the choicest there
Of all its lovely gems—
The adorning of angelic fair—
Their glorious diadems!

And thence to earth its lustre beams—
Is thus exotic here—
Yet no less prized the treasure seems,
For all its ray rever.

It clothes the suppliant soiled and rent
In garb of snowy white,
As though some pitying angel lent
Her own fair robe of light.

It throws o'er all the rugged way
Of dark, tempestuous life,
A heaven-tempered, lovely ray,
Calmly each vulture strife.

'Tis virtue! Oh that thou mayst e'er,
As now,
This heavenly jewel fondly wear,
A signet on thy brow!

It robes thee in celestial light,
And o'er the hearts of men
Imparts a sway of boundless might
Thou mayst not wield in vain.

Keep it there! and let it not
With worldly dress be hid;
Where'er thy home—whither thy lot,
'Twill constant glory shed!

Portland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recollections of the Revolution.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obeisance to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods, extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the piquet guards—thus rendering it, in a manner, impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feasting, their nights in halls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chief was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent application for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name of Doale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of maraudors than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

One adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow-case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the piquet guards at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the characters of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said,

"Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article amongst us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker."

So saying he handed her a purse of money—
"My means, madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing who was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly, how do you know that which seems so impossible and how did you know me who never—"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American Commander has that in his head which like an Earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but hark to the left—farewell."

So saying he departed. She gave one look, but vacuity filled the spot where he stood.—

With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her fire burned beneath; her bread, when the awful word halt—struck terror to her soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel!

"Your pass woman."

"I have none, sir, my children—"

"Damn the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to your King—let them starve—this flour is mine—off woman and die with your babes."

A groan was her only answer. The Russian was departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour.

"Fool, idiot!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you; see yonder guard-house? if you interfere here, you shall soon be its inmate."

"May be so, sir—but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer; recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag and recollect—"

"Hell and fury, sirrah; why bid me recollect? you plead vainly—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give this poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall," with a powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground.

"Run, madam, run, see, the guard-house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine street and you are safe."

'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards; the unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way to escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket he started like a deer pursued by hounds.

"Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the meantime, flew like lightning, the main guard was left behind; but the whole piquet line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and, eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers—one sprang from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender.

"'Tis useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession."

"Son of a slave—slave to a King how dare you address a freeman—censure yourself—a Doale never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded paltoon—away or you die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his native dust: the ball of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own. His cause was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort piquets, and on the left the city of Philadelphia filled with British troops.

One, and only way presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while balls whistled around him. The tide was running down and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol and with a steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequent of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means to be censured—personal danger appeared to be no part of their character—plunder, but only from the British seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—another time they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

Commissioners' Notice.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alman Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of September next; on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October next; and on Saturday, the fifth day of December next, at the dwelling house of Thomas W. O'Brien, in said Waterford, from ten o'clock A. M. until five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN
Waterford, July 18, 1840.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean
Fleece.

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon,
of their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Building,) Cornhill street,
Portland, June 13, 1840.

Wool, Aug. 1, 1840.

3w2

Paris Hill High School

Mr. A. F. Drinkwater, a recent graduate of Waterford College, is expected to commence a High School in this Village on Monday the 31st inst. Instructions will be given in the various branches of English study, and in the Languages usually taught in such schools. Inquire of S. NORRIS, and Dea. J. B. THAYER, Paris, Aug. 21, 1840.

2w

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE to your undersigned Petitioners, would represent to you the honors that the road now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus and County of Oxford, is unsafe and out of repair. We would request your honors that you would assess a tax on Andover N. Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, sufficient to make said road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles—as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES F. BRAGG Jr. & others.

June 8, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, 22—Court of County Commissioners, June

Term, 1840.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of this Petition, and order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in the County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of Court, to be held at Paris, aforesaid on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

3w2

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

August 13, 1840.

NOTICE.

HEREBY certify and give public notice, that my wife, ELMINA HOLLAND, has left my house, bed and board in a clandestine manner, without my knowledge or consent; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts for her contracting after this date.

SAM'L HOLLAND.

August 7, 1840.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SELECTION OF BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCK-SKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

Also, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALICOES, COPPER PLATES, and

COLD CANTERBRIES.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Sychwags and Florence Silks, Bombeaux, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c. Bk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flng Hdkis.

Ladies Bk. Silk GLOVES.

Ladies White Luce Do.

Gents and Ladies Kid Do.

Ital. Sewg' Silks and Twst.

Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings

Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,

Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Scilicin, Cambries, Cambic Muslins and

Bishops Lawns,

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—

Ticklings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspender Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking

SHOES.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harness and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD, J. T. CLARK,

South Paris April 24, 1840.

19 HANOVER STREET

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY, Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. Buy of them and avoid decepcion.

JOHN CONANT, OTIS CONANT.

East Dinsfield, July 15, 1840.

19

SECURITIES LOST.

LAST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June

last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each, and signed by Nash Molton and Lot Molton, dated the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1838, payable to the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Simonds, and are the same notes described in a mortgage deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Nash and Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and description of the farm on which John Molton now lives and has his home, in the town of Canton, in the county of Oxford; on that note which first became due, was an endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d, 1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the exclusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will return said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

OTIS CONANT.

East Dinsfield, July 15, 1840.

50

HEBON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBON ACADEMY will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of Mr. CALVIN WHITCOMB, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

Bethel, July 30, 1840.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

11

WANTED!

10,000 lbs. WOOL!

FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean

Fleece.

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon,

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POSTDAY.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY ANTHEM.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,
The People have triumphed—the People are free!
Sing, for the chains of the tyrant are broken—
Bank bullies, bank misions, like madmen may rave—
How vain are their vaunting! The People have spoken
And scepters and tyrants are sunk in the wave!

Sound the loud timbrel, &c.

Praise sing to liberty!—praise to the Lord!
Our cause it hath conquered, without purse or sword;
Our weapon is the franchise—not fraud or base treason—
Let Fed'r'l's resort to their "coon skins" and lie—
Their "cabins" and "cider"—insulting to reason—
The people condemn it—the people despise.

Praise sing to Liberty, &c.

Sound the glad tidings! exultingly sing!
The People have triumphed—the People will reign!
Freemen! the wondrous story be telling,
How faction and falsehood have sought your defeat—
How despots—doomed spirits—in dark deeds excelling
Would fain have enslaved you, by fraud and deceit.

Sound the glad tidings, &c.

Sound the loud timbrel, o'er land and o'er sea;
The People have triumphed—the People are free;
Tell how the tories you will have derided—
The franchise of Freemen, how basely abused—
How Pennington's "broad seals," with false oaths pro-
vided;

Your power have discarded—your rights have refused.
Sound the loud timbrel, &c.

COMMUNISTATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"Unchanged" Democrats.

Mr. Editor.—Some persons there are in the world, who have, in times past, acted with the Democratic party, who are now zealous supporters of the whig alias, federal party, but yet, they say they have not changed. I have supposed this pretension to be without foundation, but recently I have come across a conversation which took place on the sixth day of August A. D. 1834, (the day the Whigs met in Convention, at Augusta, to nominate a candidate for Governor,) and which was written down at the time, between two persons, one of whom now calls himself an unchanged Democrat, which seems rather to favor the idea that there has been no change. The conversation was, as follows:

Unchanged Democrat.—"Some think that Mr. Sprague will be nominated to day, but I do not believe he will, I believe Mr. King will be nominated."

Farmer.—"I have understood that Mr. Sprague will probably be nominated if the whigs think they have strength enough of their own to elect him, but if they think they shall want a little Smith help, they will nominate Mr. King. But I believe no honest democrat will vote for him."

U. D. "Why not?"

F. "Because he has changed his political principles. He is now a firm supporter of the United States Bank."

U. D. "It is a mistake, he is not a supporter of the present, but of a new Bank. Mr. King has not changed so much within two years as Gen. Jackson has. Jackson said in 1832, that the money was safe in the vaults of the Bank, and no person ever knew the Bank was corrupt till Jackson found it out after his re-election. It is said by some that the question is, Bank or no Bank, but there is no such thing. What can Government do without a Bank. There was no United States Bank from 1811 to 1816, and in that time the Government lost five millions of Dollars. I believe the only way to prevent a recharter of the present, is to propose a new Bank, and let it come into operation before the old charter expires. Gen. Jackson's veto message was well sustained everywhere, in Boston as well as in other places; but his last act of removing the deposits will be a means of breaking up the Jackson party."

F. "I know there has been a change in many places against the Administration since this act, but I believe, when the people are enlightened upon this subject, they will be satisfied the President has pursued a proper course."

U. D. "Well you will see. His whole dependence for election and reelection was from the Southern and Western States, but now they are all coming in against him. (Softly) Now don't mention what I have said, for if the party get hold of it, they will blow me sky high."

This is the conversation alluded to, but we pursue a little farther. In 1837 this same person was a candidate for Representative. He was accused by some of being a Bank man, and of holding principles different from those whom he would represent. This he utterly denied to his Democratic friends—said he was not a Bank man—he was with the democratic party in every leading measure. He was elected, not however, without the unanimous support of the whig party. The leaders of that party then came out and said that they knew for whom they were voting—they knew the political sentiments of this Representative—he was just the man they wanted; so that, notwithstanding all the pretensions of these *unchanged* Democrats to Democracy, they were with the whig party in sentiment in 1834 and 1837, and although in 1838 they may have voted for the whig candidates for Governor &c., &c., they have not changed their political sentiments. And although in 1830 they may have voted for Martin Van Buren in opposition to Wm. H. Harrison, and in 1840 they may vote for Harrison, in opposition to Van Buren, they have not changed. They not only assert, that they have not changed, but that Van Buren and the whole Democratic party have changed and left them. But let us inquire into facts—in almost every succeeding year since 1830, some few who had formerly acted with the democratic party, have come out in opposition to that party, united with the whig or federal party and declared that they had not changed, but the democratic party had changed. Is it true that the democratic party has changed six or eight

Oxford Democrat

Volume 8.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 8, 1840.

Number 4.

Consistency.

Mr. Editor.—I perceive there is a handbill in circulation put forth for the express purpose of supporting, what the getters up of that handbill must have thought it to be—a sinking cause. That handbill never would have been published—never would have seen light had not the friends of Mr. Littlefield suspected they were in the condition of a "drowning man." "Sink or swim, die or live, survive or perish"—the sentiment expressed by a great man on a momentous and memorable occasion, is the sentiment which finds its unassisted way to the conscience of every man at the sight of such a pathetic handbill. For myself, I do not like discord, and would not, under any circumstances, lend my aid to support it; but when I see such appeals put forth to my fellow citizens of Oxford County as are found in the communication signed "An old Democrat" I consider myself bound by all the ties of honor to give them passing notice—to the end that truth may overtake and baffle falsehood.

"An old Democrat," in speaking of the Convention held on Paris Hill Aug. 12th, says—"No new rule of action was adopted and no ancient landmark was demolished." It is said there is none so blind as those that won't see. It is the *will*—the stubborn will of this "Old Democrat" that prevents him from perceiving that there was any new rule of action adopted at that Convention. Is it not a new thing that Fryeburg Academy Grant should be allowed representation in a District Convention? Is it not a new thing that when a classed town returns two Delegates for the one that has a majority of all the Democratic vote in town to be turned out of the Convention? Is it not a new mode of action—a new landmark—for a minority to rule? For it is understood that a majority Delegate was turned out of the Convention, and his place filled by a minority Delegate. Is it not a new thing for a Chairman to be called on three times in succession to put a motion to a Convention, and never notice it? Is it not a new thing to turn a Representative to Congress out of office when he has held the office but two years and eight months, and discharged the duties of the office faithfully? If these are not new modes of action and new landmarks in politics then Millers doctrine, that the world is coming to an end in 1843, and the doctrines of Mormonism, are not new things in religion. I would suggest to this "Old Democrat" the propriety of throwing off the scales from his mind, which a misguided zeal has created, and giving a more candid and impartial examination to this subject.

This sage "Old Democrat" goes on to say, "Rewards of merit are in the hands of the people to be freely bestowed—but not wrung from them." Just so we conceived it; and because the friends of Mr. Littlefield have *wrong* a reward of merit from a Convention, they are determined to wring a corroboration of it from the people. We predict that certain aristocratic, disappointed office seekers will find it more difficult to *wring* an election out of the people than they did to *wring* a nomination out of a Convention. We shall see.

He goes on, "He, who obtains an elective office against the unbiased wishes of his constituency, is guilty of a fraud upon the freedom of elections, and reaches his official station by trampling upon the ruins of the only safe barrier between liberty and slavery." This sentiment is true, and worthy a better connexion. If the "Old Democrat" had been on the right side of the question it would have been applicable to the case. As it is, it is out of joint, rude, and misshapen; and must excite ridicule and contempt when it is thought of in connexion with the Cumberland would-be Representative to Congress.—What a contrast is here presented between the sentiment and the action! between the natural dictate and the conduct!

He continues: "Those who would recklessly sacrifice the principles, peace, and strength of the party for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement should be marked as disorganized and aristocrats." We would ask, who has "recklessly sacrificed" the peace and strength of the party? We say such men as are not willing to abide by common usage—such men as have goaded a few friends to desperation in their own support—and rode night and day to make bargains and cheat constituents. Such men as these we mark as reckless "for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement." Look around you fellow citizens, and you will behold what you never saw before—men flying from one part of the County to the other! At one time you behold a disappointed Sheriff with his care worn visage on his wading way to Bridgton—a little farther on and you behold the disappointed Doctor with eye brows knitted on the same journey of consolation, and a little farther on you behold the would-be Rep. to Congress of the East, making rapid strides towards the borders of Cumberland. Then behold from another quarter the "Cock of the Conventional walk," as he is aptly called, with sharp features, made sharper by desperation—distributing his handbills to all around when he can afford to adopt the Federal posture and "stoop to conquer." Would you not call these things reckless, and call them by their right names, too. "Old Democrat," if you are not too old or too young to feel, you ought to feel ashamed to call opposition to such maneuvering as this, "reckless." Even Federalism is put to the blush and made to hide her brazen face. "Aristocrats" we are called for opposing this irregular and unfair nomination; but we'll wear the name and make it honorable compared with that of our opponents. "Aristocrats," forsooth, when we have heard them speak contemptuously of the present State Government and its administration. Aristocrats,

indeed, ought we to be called if we had run mad after office and had never gained one but by appointment. Yes, and more especially if we could not eat at the table where stage drivers eat, and could not stoop to converse or set with a poor man only just previous to expecting his vote. This would be aristocracy with a vengeance. We profess opposition to this kind of aristocracy and we mean to make our practice and profession correspond, like Democrats, and not like fainthearted

Democrats, we do not appeal to your sympathies; but we would appeal to your sense of justice. We ask you to support the Honorable

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

because he has served you faithfully—because he is a Democrat from principle—and because he has not been all over the County to enlist all the disappointed and vagrant office seekers in his favor—and finally because in supporting him, we support the long established ways of the Democratic party. Feeling a safe reliance on the intelligence of Democratic Oxford, we now await peacefully the decision of the people. And we also trust that if "old Democrats" (not old Tories) write for the public eye hereafter, they will not write for the purpose of deceiving the people or of leading them astray; but for the honorable purpose of maintaining popular sentiment and ancient usage.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Norway, September 1, 1840.

Two Parties in the Field.

It is now known to the people of Oxford Congressional District, that there are two Candidates in the field to represent them in Congress. This event has been brought about by the unscrupulous, and unheard of, course of electioneering practised by the friends of Prince and Littlefield. In the western part of the District, a few political speculators conceived the idea, that Prince might command a few votes in his section, in case an early attention was given to his claims; and in order to carry out this sagacious conception, runners were sent into all parts of the eastern section. "Prince is the man," was the cry from all quarters. Even the large fleshy man from an adjoining County, come into the eastern section, and favored the idea of making this Prince a cat's-paw to dig out Treasury acorns. It is suspected that this Cumberland gentleman attended meeting in that part of the District, for he was discovered on his way home very late Sunday night; consequently, his business in that quarter must have been of an *important and sacred* character. However this may have been, the fact is certain, that by dint of clamoring and management, Prince obtained a few votes, and they were used for that office to receive three elections; and of course to remain in office three years.—But Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Dunlap was first nominated to succeed Governor Smith. Governor Smith had then held the Gubernatorial office but two years, yet it was customary for that office to receive three elections; and of course to remain in office three years.—

But Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. It was the time when Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the Gubernatorial office. Consequently

tion! Honesty and
ests of respectability,
oadeloth, such as Sheriff's
. And taking this as a testif
star if we could not find as much
y among the friends of
ng those of

call this Democracy? This is its substance: "I am a sheep, separate the goats from me." "I am better than they; and we cannot by nature mix." As was said, on another and greater occasion, Democrats: " Beware of the prophets that come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are as ravenous wolves."

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT. A FABRICATION.

MR. EDITOR.—The person who furnished the publishers of the "Spirit of '40" with the following vote, purporting to have been unanimously adopted at the Oxford Congressional Convention, recently held on Paris Hill, is requested, through your columns, to correct the error in the next "Spirit of '40." The vote is in the following words:

"Voted, unanimously, to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of Nathaniel S. Littlefield as member of Congress, &c.

No comments need be made, nor any reason given why this request is inserted. The gentleman who furnished the "proceedings of that Convention" to the publishers of the "Spirit," will recognise at once the injustice done by such an error (to say the least), and will make a prompt effort to place the matter right before the public.

Respectfully yours,
STUDIO.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Democrats of Rumford and vicinity, was held on the 31st of August, for the purpose of investigating the measures pursued by the friends of N. S. Littlefield, to bring him before the people as a candidate to represent this District in the 27th Congress.—After a full discussion of the subject, and a fair hearing of both parties, it was unanimously decided by that meeting, that the nomination made by the Convention held at Paris, on the 12th ult., was, for good and substantial reasons, irregular and void, and that no precedent can be found to make it obligatory upon the Democracy of this Congressional District. It was also there decided that the Hon. V. D. Parris is the only candidate fairly before the Democratic party as a Representative to the 27th Congress, as it is evident that he is the choice of a great majority of the party.

It now becomes the duty of the undersigned, who were appointed a committee to address you on this subject, to spread before you the reasons which led them to the above conclusion. We do not deem it necessary, at this time, to mention in detail all the facts which were disclosed at the meeting, as nearly all of them have been published in the Oxford Democrat, and as a very able and clear exhibition of them was given in the address published by the committee chosen by the Democratic meeting held at Buckfield on the 22d of August last.

The undersigned would say generally, without fear of contradiction, that when the Hon. V. D. Parris was last chosen to represent this District in Congress, he was chosen agreeably to the wishes of nearly the whole Democratic party; and that consequently the Democracy of this Congressional District had no reason to suspect that any opposition would be raised to his re-election, unless his political course had been such as to incur their disapprobation; but no pretence of this kind is attempted to be shown. It is admitted by all—yea, even by those cunning and selfish office seekers and mercenary politicians, who, as it is now ascertained, have spent the whole past spring and summer in endeavoring, by art and insidious management, to defeat Mr. Parris' re-election—that he has been an able and faithful servant of the people—that he has always set his face towards the haven of their prosperity, let the wind blow which way it would. We say, the people had no reason to suspect opposition to Mr. Parris.

Let us now inquire, how and by whom was the ball of opposition started and kept in motion. Was it by the people? no! The people were perfectly satisfied with Mr. Parris. They never thought of exchanging him for another, until he had served them the usual term of time. The fact is, this ball of opposition and strife was started by the combined efforts of two distinguished and respected individuals, who, however, on this occasion, were seized with such a strong desire for the honor and profit of going to Congress, as to overbalance their better judgments; for how else could it be otherwise accounted for, that those individuals should attempt to oust an acknowledged faithful servant of the people from office, before he had served the usual term of time? It must be manifest to the most superficial observer, that at the time Mr. Prince and Mr. Littlefield united their forces to defeat the nomination of Mr. Parris, the confidence of the Democratic party remained unshaken in him, and that his popularity was even greater than it was at his last election. Was it not, we enquire, uncalled for and unjust, that, under these circumstances, the two individuals above mentioned, should step forward and, by uniting their influence, attempt to elect Mr. Littlefield over Mr. Parris, knowing, as they did, that Mr. Parris had not served the usual term of time? We think all will admit that it was; and let it be remembered that the accomplishment of unjust ends, requires the use of unjust means. But the fact that unjust means were used to effect the nomination of Mr. Littlefield and to defeat Mr. Parris, who undoubtedly is the choice of the democratic party, is not a matter of mere inference. We have positive proof that a well concerted system of management and misrepresentation has been carried on by the emissaries of Prince and Littlefield for the last six months. Among other misstatements, a false and slanderous statement has been circulated by them, that Mr. Parris agreed with Mr. Littlefield, that he would not be considered a candidate at the approaching election, but that he would use his influence for Mr. Littlefield. We believe Mr. Parris has too much respect for himself and his constituents to assume a right to nominate a successor in office. This is a right which

yet belongs to the people—the only legitimate source of all political power.

The opponents of Mr. Parris have spared no pains for the last six months to impress on the minds of the people the great importance of applying the principle of rotation in office—which is a principle we all hold to, but, be not deceived in applying the principle in such a manner as to turn out of office a good and faithful servant before the usual and reasonable term of service has expired, barely because another wishes to take his place. We are aware that it has been falsely represented to the people of this district, that when our present Representative has served out his present term of office, he will have served as long as the former usage of the party admits. Now it cannot be possible but that the authors of that statement knew better than to state it as truth. They must have known that when Mr. Parris' present term of office shall have expired, he will have served during only one Congress, and about a third part of another. They must have known that, for the last twenty-five years, with one exception, no member of Congress has represented us less than two whole Congresses, and some have served three.

Again we have it in evidence that an attempt was made by office seekers to cheat the party out of the man of their choice, by getting up private caucuses and electing delegates for Mr. Littlefield or Mr. Prince, in towns where Mr. Parris had a large majority; and as an instance of this kind of management, we will refer you to the case of Newry and Carthage. We have not time further to particularise on this branch of the subject, nor do we deem it necessary, for the facts in relation to this matter stand unrefuted before the public.

We confidently believe that the Democracy of this District will place the strongest marks of disapprobation upon every species of fraud and deception which has been resorted to, to effect their unhallowed purposes, at the ballot box, on the second Monday of September, and let those designing office seekers and mercenary elector

neers, who have spent the whole summer in traversing the District to "constitute their dark designs," be taught the important lesson, that they cannot trifle with, or trample upon, the free suffrages of the people of this Congressional District with impunity. Thus much we have felt it our duty to say in relation to the course pursued by the Prince and Littlefield faction, previous to the late District Convention. We shall now show, as briefly as possible, that the same unjust spirit governed all their actions on the day of that Convention.

It is in evidence that the delegates from Hamilton's Gore and Berlin were instructed to vote for Mr. Parris at the Convention, and that they voted contrary to those instructions at both ballottings. For what consideration they betrayed the will of their constituents, is yet unknown. The town of Newry, also, it is proved, was deprived of being represented according to her known wishes, in consequence of the Convention's receiving a sham delegate, chosen by the minority, and ejecting the one who was chosen by a majority of all the votes in that town. It has also been ascertained that the two delegates from the town of Leeds were induced, by the grossest deception, and the most barefaced falsehoods practised upon them by Mr. Littlefield's friends in the Convention, to support Mr. Littlefield, and abandon Mr. Parris, contrary to their own feelings and those of their town. In addition to all this, we challenge contradiction of the fact, that four other delegates, who were instructed to vote for Mr. Parris, and who were entitled to seats in the Convention, according to Democratic usage, and who stood in the same situation, as it regarded their right to vote, as others who were allowed to vote, were excluded from seats in the Convention which declared Mr. Littlefield to be the regularly nominated candidate for the next Congress!

With all these facts before us, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion, that had the two Delegates from the eastern section of the District, together with the delegates from Berlin and Hamilton's Gore, voted according to the will of their constituents, had the Delegate from Newry, who would have represented the will of that town, been received, had the Convention proceeded according to Democratic usage, and admitted the four Delegates from Plantation No. 5, Township Letter B, Holmes Township, and Andover North Surplus, to say nothing of the Lewiston case, Mr. Parris would have been elected over both the other candidates by a triumphant majority at the first ballot, notwithstanding the wily efforts of a few designing office seekers to defeat him.

We have now given you our reasons for not adhering to the prima facie nomination of Mr. Littlefield, and why we still consider Mr. Parris as the man which the people wish to support. We believe it has ever been the wish of the Democratic party of this Congressional District to do strict justice to themselves and to their servants who have been faithful and true to their interests; and believing that the evidence in this case is sufficiently clear to enable them to arrive at a just conclusion, we cheerfully submit it to their hands.

WM. B. BENNETT,
for the Committee.

PIT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER.—What a consistent set of fellows the Federalists are! At one moment they accuse the administration and its friends of a design to reduce the wages of labor, and give to the purse-pride employer, banker and speculator, half or two thirds of the earnings of unremitting personal toil; and in the next breath they set up a dismal howl because the "loco-focos" are rabid agrarians, and intend to seize upon every man who is worth fifty or an hundred dollars, slice up his estate, and divide it among those who are blessed with abundance of nothing but honest industry and a freeman's spirit. Is it not too bad to accuse the Democracy of a design to make the rich richer at the expense of labor, and also of harboring the fell intent of making

the poor richer at the expense of the wealthy? Now the Democrats cannot be guilty of more than one of these horrible designs. How will you have it, Whiggies? Are we the friends of exclusive privileges and unequal rights, or are we agrarians?—*Hartford (Conn.) Thistle.*

From the Correspondent of the Eastern Argus,

Who Pays? Who Pays?

NEW YORK, August 21, 1840.

Gents:—There has been much conversation here, for the past weeks, about the Whigs receiving **ESSENTIAL AID** FROM THEIR FRIENDS IN ENGLAND, to help them along in the coming political contests. Suspicion has been awakened to the subject, from the fact, that their expenses were enormous, ten times the amount ever before known. Active and brawling politicians, who were not worth a cent in the world, had their pockets and purses stuffed with fat rolls of money, and were ready for any project, no matter what the expense might be. When it was well known that very few, if any, subscription papers had been handed round, as was usual before an election, and if they were, that those who have been in the habit of giving their hundreds and even thousands of dollars, have not given as many cents, the very natural enquiry arose, where does the money come from? The quarter from whence it came was GUESSED AT; but what was then mere suspicion, is now PROVED beyond the possibility of doubt. The late arrivals here from England, have brought several letters from Americans, to persons in this city, asserting the fact that Agents of the British Whig party abroad, are active in raising money by subscription and donation from the Whigs here, during this fall's contest. One letter speaking of it says, "The thing is freely spoken of in certain circles, as being an excellent stock jobbing movement; and have no doubt but hundreds of thousands of dollars will go to America to help the election of Gen. Harrison." Other letters speak of it in similar terms, extracts from which you may have seen in the *E. Post* and *New Era*. Aside from this, it is believed, (perhaps the fact is not capable of proof,) that an agent of the Whig party, Alred, left in the Great Western with much more gratifying results of the elections thus far, than the true state of the case would warrant, to induce the English to give more freely with an imaginary certainty that Harrison would be elected; when their object would be accomplished. It is sad to think that a party can be so base and corrupt; but their souls are all centered in dollars and cents. Steeped in the eyes in speculation, they will almost sell themselves and the liberties of the country to that nation which will pay best and advance their speculative interest most. It being a case of dollars and cents with them and their British friends. Let us look and see if there is any thing surprising in these movements. In the first place, the English, (in fact manufacturers of all nations) are benefitted, whenever speculation is raging in this country, and prices of every thing are unnaturally high. When excessively high prices are brought about temporally by speculation, we become the market of the world.

Prices being higher than anywhere else, we can of course ship nothing abroad; and the we may have, for instance, twice as much flour as we can consume, we cannot send a barrel out of the Country, for all markets are lower than ours. But, on the country, flour will actually pour in upon us, as in 1838, when we had more than enough and of spare, because it can be brought here and sold at our prices at an immense profit. Therefore, fair and steady prices, which the measures of the Administration will surely effect, are directly opposed to the interests of all foreign countries, and particularly to the English Manufacturer—so, of course their feelings and their money are enlisted with the WHIG SPECULATIVE PARTY.—But, the grand source from which the Whigs draw their hordes of money, is from the English Bankers, Brokers and Stock jobbers. We all know that there are owned in Europe about 200 millions of dollars of American stocks, good, bad and indifferent, the holders of which believe that a great deal of it is not worth a mill. We know that when Mr. Webster, Mr. Duer, &c. were in England last season, Chancellor Baring of the great House of Barings, Brothers, the largest owners of American Stocks, consulted Mr. Webster and 'tis said paid him \$5,000, for giving his opinion on the probable security of their Stocks. No doubt now remains that the plan was then concocted, of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT ASSUMING THE DEBTS OF STATE; for immediately on his return, papers different sections of the country in his interest, the Courier and Enquirer for instance, in this city, come out in favor of the project. It was advocated in Congress, by Webster, Clay &c. and now is boldly put forward as a leading measure, in the Whig Address lately published in the State of Maryland. This, then, is to be the policy of the Whigs, that the General Government shall assume and agree to pay all the debts of the States, for the benefit of wild and reckless speculators and foreign stock-holders. And being thus endorsed or secured by the General Government, the 200 millions owned in Europe, immediately become worth *par* or upwards, thereby saving to their British subjects and American stock jobbers and speculators, 20 or 30 and perhaps 50 millions of dollars. Who doubts, then, that to secure Harrison and the Whig party in power, British gold will be freely sent to America?

Upon it as good investment. But let us see how this assumption is going to effect the States which are out of debt, or nearly so. How will they like this Whig plan of paying the debts of States that are up to the eyes in debt for the benefit of foreign speculation and British Lords! The State of Maryland owes about \$10,000,000 less 8 Rep's. must pay \$9,275,360 Mississipi owes about 12,000,000, has 2 Rep's. must pay 2,318,810 Pennsylvania owes about 50,000,000, has 22 Rep's. must pay 32,463,760 Indiana owes about 8,000,000, has 7 Rep's. must pay 8,115,910 \$80,000,000 45 \$32,273,900 And most of the South and South Western States in proportion. If assumed by the Government, it must all be apportioned among the States, according to their representation in Congress. The following States are out of debt, or nearly so, but their proportion will be as follows, Vermont has 5 Rep's. and must pay \$6,297,100 Maine has 8 Rep's. and must pay 9,275,360 Conn. has 6 Rep's. and must pay 6,036,520 N. H. has 5 Rep's. and must pay 5,797,100 24 \$27,526,880 This shows that the four States owing nothing, will have to pay about one half of the debt of other States which owe 80,000,000; while those four owing the whole eight millions, will have to pay 52,000,000 of dollars.

Twenty-seven or eight millions of dollars for four States to pay, for the benefit of British Whig speculators and English stock gamblers and lordly fund managers, is, I think, asking little too much! But this is by far the best light the subject can be placed in; or I should say, better by far than the reality. All the States in the union owe about \$100,000,000 of dollars—divide this sum among the 243 Representatives in Congress and it will place upon each about 1 1/2 millions, or on the State of Vermont with 5 Representatives \$7,500,000; on the State of Maine, with 8 Representatives, twelve millions of dollars; New Hampshire with 5 Representatives, seven millions five hundred thousand, &c. &c.; while Mississippi, receiving more than any other State in proportion to her population, (twelve millions) would have her debt reduced to three millions of dollars. Such will be the result, if Harrison Whiggy and speculators succeed in the coming Elections. We are to be bought with British gold, to support British measures, for the benefit of British subjects!

Respectfully yours,

G. W. T.

From the Bangor Democrat,
TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: In a few weeks our State election will be held, and let the question come home to each one of us, are we making suitable preparations for the struggle which will decide the political character of our State Administration for the next year, and vindicate the attitude Maine will occupy at the Presidential election in November. It will be the MOST IMPORTANT ELECTION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THIS STATE FOR TEN YEARS, and its consequences will be first for good or for evil for ten years to come. Do we all realize how much there is at stake? A Governor, Representatives to Congress, and a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator, and make a new Apportionment, are to be chosen, involving much of wealth or woe to us as a party and a State. Besides, this year the last great battle which will occur for a series of years between the two great parties of the country is to be fought, and WON by us if the democracy go into it with their usual energy and conduct it with their accustomed zeal and intrepidity. To be guilty of infidelity to our cause now, or to be remiss in DUTY would RENDER UNAVAILING ALL PAST SERVICE and permit the MONEY POWER to triumph at the moment when it might be crushed forever. Our federal opponents risk EVERYTHING upon this year's contest; with them it is victory, or political death and the dissolution of the whig party. If the Federal party, the Banks and the Money Power, now triumph over the people, all the past glorious democratic victories will be rendered nugatory; on the other hand if the people again conquer the desperate and infatuated FEDERAL COALITION they will preserve their freedom and their rights and will not be obliged to go into another hard fight for a series of years; it will be a CROWNING TRIUMPH, THE LAST OF A SUCCESSION OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

Fellow Democrats—our federal opponents will DIE GAME. They are desperate and reckless, as well as unprincipled, and will storm earth and heaven for POLITICAL POWER and to escape their doom! We understand their unprincipled policy, PRINCIPLES they do not profess to have, and we know that their great engine is the MONEY POWER. The numerical majority which we have long had they want and will have if strategy, terrors, bribery and compulsory measures will accomplish the object. They not only attempt to DIVIDE in order to CONQUER us, but lie, cheat and steal our name for the same purpose. Politically, there is no honor, no honesty, no fairness in them. They are emphatically what they profess to be, UNPRINCIPLED. Such opponents we must meet, and in order to meet them PROPERLY and to dispose of them EFFECTUALLY, we must gird on our armor with our weapons, make up our minds to contest every inch of ground with all our strength, and GO TO WORK UNITEDLY AND SYSTEMATICALLY.

Fellow Democrats—while civil liberty is in danger, while our cause is in peril, while Federalism under a thousand garbs threatens to overwhelm Democracy, while that "infernal machine," the Money power, is engendering CORRUPTION and INFILTING SUF-

A SUPPORTER OF REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Pledges! Pledges!!

Mr. Dorr—Pledges are the order of the day—Scarcely can you find a friend of the Cumberland Candidate, but he will tell you, that the Democrats have been previously pledged to support him. We ask when these pledges were made. We are told that they were made at the time Carter was elected. This we deny.—No such Pledges were ever made. We are then told that they were made at the time Parris was first elected. This we also deny. For no Democrat of common sense would ever make such a pledge; and if he had been so weak at any time as to have made such a one, his sober judgment would compel him to abandon it, especially when he should look forward and view its dangerous consequences. So we are not bound by any pledges to support this Candidate; because he has been before the people so many times; and been so many times defeated; and because, likewise, there could not be reasonable hopes entertained of his elections without such pledges. Away with such preposterous arguments, let me say to Cumberland friends, and support him on account of his inherent merits and unbounded popularity. Where then are your reasons for giving him your support? For merit!

"Oh no, we never mention—"

For his fulfilling his pledge, not to meddle with the Office of Secretary of the Senate the winter that our lamented Carter filled that Office? "Oh tell it not in Gath." Pledges were not binding in these days of "Auld Lang Syne." They were but "promises to the ear while they were unscrupulously broken to the hope." When such arguments as Pledges are used to bolster up a nomine the fact is at once recognized that his friends do not believe he was regularly nominated; for heretofo if you told the people of Oxford, a candidate was regularly nominated, he was sure of his election; but now it is doubtful.

DEMOCRACY.

New Democracy.
"Mr. Landlord, you ought to make a reparation at meals, and let the stage drivers sit by themselves, and gentlemen by themselves." This was the language of a democratic candidate on a certain occasion. Do you

us see
the States
low will
debts of
for the
Lords!

92,253,360
2,318,810
32,463,760
8,115,510

52,278,900

Western
the Gov-
among the
in Con-
of debt, or
as fol-

100
500
100
100
100

nothing,

the debt of

0; while

ton's, will

ollars for

British

gamblers

ask, asking

the best

I should

All the

00,000 of

43 Rep-

lace upon

State of

00,000;

representatives,

ampshire

ons five

issippi,

in propor-

tion's would

billions of

Harrison

the com-

with Brit-

s, for the

W. T.

Weeks our

question

making

which will

State Ad-

icate the

residential

THE MOST

EN PLACE

its conse-

for ten

ov much

representatives

will elct

new Ap-

much of

State. Ba-

which will

two great

and WON

with their

ir accusa-

tion of in-

EMISS IN

ALL PAST

POWER

might be

ents risk

in contest;

death and

the Fed-

erally Power,

most glori-

gain cou-

ntinued,

and will storm

POWER

and their

they do not

their great

the num-

had they

bribery

plish the

IDE in

heat and

Political

airness in

they pro-

achieve them

em ER-

our armor

minds to

all our

TELDY

erty is in

while Fed-

erats to

internal

endering

G SUF-

FERINGS upon the people, while the Federal Coalition are exerting themselves with the energy of dispair and penetrating every nook and corner of the country with their wholesale falsehoods, and freely using their money to bribe and taking advantage of every circumstance to coerce—while our Federal opponents are doing all this (and scarce a ninety-ninth part has been told) shall we fold our hands and do nothing—slumber on a volcano, do nothing for PRINCIPLES in differing about men—in short, shall we lose a victory that may be easily achieved by a faithful discharge of our duty as Democrats and as freemen? If we would be successful we must be AROUSED; if we would not be defeated, we must IMMEDIATELY ORGANISE in the most THOROUGH MAN-NAK, as our opponents have already done. They have been at work in the most unscrupulous manner for more months than are left weeks for us to perform all our labor. They have got the start of us but we can outstrip them in the race notwithstanding. Let us be fair and honorable, but TRUE TO OUR CAUSE.

From the Maine Democrat.

DEMOCRATS! TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!!

The near approach of the Election should operate as an incentive to every Democrat to bestir himself to make every necessary preparation to ensure, not merely a nominal triumph, but a GLORIOUS and OVERWHELMING victory. The Federal Whigs have all along pretended that they should make no effort to carry the September election. But this was said, in order to lull the Democracy into security—to induce them to relax their vigilance, and hence become an easy prey to their subtle, vigilant and unprincipled enemies. That such was their intent, is rendered now too obvious, too palpable to be any longer concealed.

The opposition presses, the Boston Atlas among the rest, now declare the result of the election in Maine as *doubtful*, and some of the more sanguine of the Federalists even affect to believe their plan successful—that the Democracy will neglect to turn out, and the enemy steal a march upon them and carry, by stratagem, what they never could gain in a fair field and open, honorable combat. Will the Democrats of Maine suffer themselves to become beaten by such a dastardly foe? The answer comes up from every section of our beautiful Commonwealth, **NO!** Let not the enemies of the Rights of the People triumph over our disgrace—rendered doubly mortifying by the fact that we might have averted it by timely exertion, at the slightest sacrifice—if the discharge of a boorish duty, like the exercise of the glorious right of franchise, can be properly called a sacrifice. Arouse, then, Democrats, to duty. Your country, the cause which you are pledged to sustain—the principles you are committed to defend—the candidates you have agreed to support—the HONOR OF YOUR STATE call upon you, in trumpet tones, to ARM, to PREPARE for the great battle to be fought on the 14th of SEPTEMBER! The result of that election will exert a tremendous moral influence on that of the Presidential contest in November. If we are successful now, by a large majority, the easier will be our triumph then. Through apathy, criminal indifference, a neglect to exercise our elective franchise, to permit our enemies to steal a march upon us now, and we should incur the danger of such a hard fought battle in November, as might authorise our opponents to say, in advance, that the result would be *doubtful*. But we are successful now, that difficulty will be obviated, that disgrace avoided, and the Star of Maine, like many of her sister sovereignties, will shine, resplendently, in the constellation of Commonwealths, pledged to the support of VAN BUREN, JOHNSON AND DEMOCRACY.

To Arms, then, DEMOCRATS, TO ARMS!! Organise, and pray for action! Your enemies are armed to the teeth, and will meet you at the polls—EVERY ONE of them. Be sure and not be outnumbered by them there. TO ARMS! therefore, TO ARMS!!

From the Eastern Argus.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The federalists pretend that they do not expect to defeat Fairfield, and are trying to get up the impression that their whole strength is to be put forth, until the November Caucus.

This is all humbug and deception. They will make their great struggle in September, and are hoping, at this very moment, to elect the runt of KENT. For this result they have been long laboring, with zeal almost incredible, and devotion worthy of a better cause. They have effected a thorough and systematic organization, and all their voters are *duely labelled* for immediate use. In September next, every federalist will be at the polls, ready to answer to the cracked bugle of "our noble KENT," and deposit his ballot against the cause of Democracy. If every Republican shall be equally diligent, the State is safe by an immense majority. And so, we believe, will the result be! There is not a Democrat in Maine, who would not view the defeat of the intrepid Fairfield with mortification and regret; and there is not one, we trust also, who is not willing to exert himself ardently, from now until election, to prevent an occurrence so fraught with evil to the interests of the State.

Our September Election, the present year, it should be recollected by our friends, is one of great importance. Its bearing upon the Presidential campaign is sufficient of itself to make it an object of deep interest to every lover of his country. But besides this, *Members of Congress* are now to be chosen in our several Districts, to represent us for two years. The consequence of a Democratic ascendancy in our National Councils is too well understood by our readers, to require any comment from us; and no one who

estimates it as it deserves, will fail to do his part, in the campaign now before us, in order to secure a suitable delegation from Democratic Maine.

The Legislature, too, must be closely looked after by the Democracy. A Federal ascendancy there will elect a Federal U. S. SENATOR, and so DISTRICT THE STATE AS TO PUT IT ALMOST BEYOND THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE ever again to secure a Democratic majority in either House or Senate!

These things are understood by the opposition perfectly well; and hence the fierceness with which they will contest the September battle—Republicans of Maine! let us also be mindful of the great interests at the approaching contest, and labor with fidelity to bring it to a propitious issue.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, 'OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.
JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.
SOLOMON STROUT, of Limington.
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN FAIRFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD—VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

CUMBERLAND—ALBERT SMITH.
LINCOLN—JOSEPH SEWALL.
YORK—NATHAN CLIFFORD.
PENOBSCOT & SOMERSET—HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
WASHINGTON & AROOSTOOK—JOSHUA A. LOWELL.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD—DAVID HAMMONS.
CUMBERLAND—LEVI L. TROTMAN,
IHA CROCKER,
JOSEPH BROWN.

LINCOLN—CHARLES HOLMES,
THOMAS SIMMONS,
ARNOLD BLANEY,
JAMES C. WHITMORE.

KENNEBEC—BARTLETT H. VARNUM,
AMOS NOURSE,
AMASA DINGLEY.

YORK—GILMAN L. BENNETT,
THOMAS G. LANE,
THOMAS GOODWIN, 2d.

PENOBSCOT—SAMUEL H. BLAKE,
MORDEGAI MITCHELL,
FRANKLIN SMITH,
JOSEPH PITTLBRICK.

WALDO—JOHN TRUE,
JONATHAN MERRILL.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON—HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.
Eastern District—STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD—ALANSON MELLEN.

We request our friends in the different towns in this County and District, to forward us correct returns of votes given for the different candidates, as soon as possible.

Facts!...Read!

Below we present our readers with a few facts, which will go far to convince every unprejudiced mind of the unfair means used to effect the nomination of Mr. Littlefield. The first is a statement from the majority Delegate from the town of Newry:

I, Jonathan Bartlett, of Newry, do testify and say that I was present at two meetings of the inhabitants of Newry which were called for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to attend the Convention at Paris, held on the 12th of August 1840, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to be supported as Representative to the 27th Congress.

And I further say, that the first meeting was called by the Selectmen of said town, which is not usual, and I do not know that ever I knew a call, in that way, in town before, to call out the Democrats for any Caucus, and I further say, that was not generally known in town, it being a very busy time in the year and no particular pains taken to call out the Democrats, and I further say at that meeting there were forty voters present out of which my brother Bartlett, had 21 only.

And I further say, that on the following week the town committee, posted notice in the usual places in said town, calling on the Democratic Republicans to assemble and choose a Delegate to represent them in the Convention, to be held at Paris on the 12th of August 1840; and also that there was verbal notice to almost every man in town, and on the day appointed, they assembled, for the purpose aforesaid and that I was chosen a Delegate to Represent said Inhabitants in said convention at Paris; V. D. Parris received 39 Votes, it being a majority of all the Democratic Votes in said town, it being a majority

of any previous year. And I further say, had I been allowed a seat in said Convention I should have voted for the Hon V. D. Parris, as I was instructed so to do, by a majority of all the Democratic voters in said town.

JONATHAN BARTLETT,
Newry August 29, 1840.

It must be apparent to every one, from the statements of Mr. Bartlett, that the will and wishes of the majority of the Democratic voters of the town of Newry was set aside by the Convention. The fact that the first meeting was called by the Selectmen, who have no more right to call such a meeting than any other legal voter, and that public notice was not generally given to the legal voters of said town, goes far to prove that undue influence was used (we do not say by the Selectmen) to effect a particular object. That object was to defeat the will of the people, and to force a nomination upon them against their consent.

The second is from the Delegate chosen to represent the Plantation of Andover North Surplus in the Convention. It is conclusive and to the point. It shows that the Plantation is duly organized, and that they have a right to vote for State and County officers, and therefore that they have a right to be heard or have a voice in the nomination of the candidates for such offices. The exclusion of the Delegate from this Plantation from participating in the doings of the Convention could not have been from any good or just motive.

The undersigned hereby certifies that Andover North Surplus plantation is duly organized, as the law prescribes, to entitle its inhabitants to vote for State and County officers by giving in its polls and valuation in the adjoining town of Andover, and that the County Committee organised the Democratic party in that Plantation, by the appointment of Committees, and that I was duly chosen delegate to represent said Surplus in the Convention held at Paris, August 12th, and should have supported V. D. Parris, as a candidate for Congress, had not I been, as I believe, most unjustly excluded from the Convention.

THOMAS P. MARTIN.

The third is from the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting held in Hamlin's Gore, for the choice of a Delegate to attend a Convention at Paris on the 12th of August last. Many stories have been put in circulation that the Delegate from this Plantation was not instructed by his constituents. Here we have the certificate of the Chairman and Secretary that he was instructed, and it is notorious that he disobeyed and disregarded those instructions.

Hamlin's Gore August 2

POETRY.

From the New Monthly.
POMPEY'S GHOST.
A PATHETIC BALLAD.
BY THOMAS HOOD.

"Skins may differ, affect
Dwells in white and black the same."
COWPER.

"Twas twelve o'clock, not twelve at night,
But twelve o'clock at noon!
Because the sun was shining bright
And not the silver moon.
A proper time for friends to call,
Or Pots, or Penny Post;
When, lo! as Phoebe sat at work,
She saw her Pompey's Ghost!

"Now when a female has a call
From people that are dead;
Like Fair ladies, she receives
Her visitors in bed.
But Pompey's spirit could not come
Like a ghost, he was white,
Because he was a Devil;
And such would it show at night."

"But of all unexpected things
That happen to us here,
The most unpleasant is a rise
In the price of Persian silk.
To prove the scound's text,
That infer black appearances,
White squalls will show next."

"Oh, Phoebe, dear! oh, Phoebe, dear!
Do not go to sleep or faint;
You'll be a ghost, I'm black, I am
The Devil, but I am a ghost.
I walk'd whilst I had breath;
But that is past, and I am now
A-walker after Death."

"No master, though, I come to tell
You have a black, bloody crime;
So Phoebe, dear, put on your fits
No Crown'er, like a low-wain's mate,
My body need attack;
With his round dozen to find out
Why I have died so black."

"One family, shortly after ten,
My skin began to blacken;
As if I had caught a cold;
A hister, like the wint'r.
Delirious in the night I grew,
And as I lay in bed,
They say I gather'd all the wool
You see upon my head."

"His Lordship for his doctor sent,
My mistress to begin to faint;
I wish that he had call'd him out,
Before he call'd him in;
For though no physician was bred,
And paws'd it at Surgeon's Hill,
To make his post a sinecure
He never call'd at all!"

"The doctor look'd about my breast,
And then about my back;
And then he shook his head and said,
Your case looks very black;
And first he sent me hot eyewash,
And then gaubage to swallow,
But still my fever would not turn
To Scarlet or to Yellow!"

"With modder and with murrice,
He made his next attack;
But neither he nor all his drugs
Could stop my dying black;
At last I got so sick of life,
And sick of being drossed;
One Monday morning I gave up
My physic and the ghost!

"Oh Phoebe, dear, what pain it was
To never die! I
You know black beetles feel as much
As gnats when they die—
And if this is a bridal bed,
Or bride of little worth,
It lies in bed of mould,
Along with Mother Earth."

"Also I'm sorry, happy day,
In church I hope to stand,
And like a mulf of sable skin
Receive thy filly hand.
But sternly with that piebald match
My fate uniformly clashes—
For now, like Pompey's-hubbs,
I'm sleeping in my laus!

"And now farewell! I last farewell?
I'm wanted down below,
And have but time enough to add
Good-bye, before I go—
In mournin' garb and bombazine
Never spend your precious d—
Don't go in black for me—
Can do it for myself!

"Henceforth within my grave I rest,
But death who thers inherits,
And not my spirit leave to come,
You see not out of spirits;
But do not sign, nor do not cry,
By grief too much engross'd;
Nor, for a ghost of color, turn,
The color of a ghost!

"Again farewell, my Phoebe dear!
I'm not a last advent!
For I must make it scarce;
As usus of a black h—
From black to gray, from gray to nough,
The shape begin to fad—
And like an egg, though not so white,
The ghost was newly laid!

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within & for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Aug. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

On the petition of WILLIAM MERRILL, of Livermore, in said county, representing that Jonathan Merrill, late of said Livermore, deceased, did, in his life time, to the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1837, by his last will, under his hand and seal, oblige himself to give unto the said William Merrill, a good and Waterman Deed of a certain piece of land, situated in said Livermore, which is particularly described as being the deed given to the Jonathan Merrill, late of said Livermore, deceased, and was consequently entitled to a deed of said Jonathan Merrill, late of said Livermore, and for said county, and short cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge, Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABEL PROCTER.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of